

## GOOD WORK BY SISTERS OF CHARITY.

PROGRESS OF THEIR NEW HOME AT RIDGEWOOD,  
NEW-JERSEY.

The Sisters of Charity have succeeded in securing at Ridgewood, N. J., the England mansion and grounds for the purpose of establishing a home and refuge for those of either sex who may be suffering and helpless from an incurable malady, or from the decay of extreme old age.

Mother Xavier, the Superiorress of the community of the Sisters of Charity, at Madison, N. J., has obtained the deed; and in October the Sisters went into possession of the property. The amount of money available to the Sisters was small, and consisted of a slight unused surplus revenue from their school at Madison, and of a fund representing the self-denial of the members of the community in their savings from presents made to them by their personal friends, and fares saved for their grand object by walking and sometimes by the fact of some fellow-passenger defraying the expense of their ride when out on business, and similar sources and sacrifices.

But the problem of adapting the home to its future uses and to that end making extensive alterations had yet to be met. The Sisters at once received and gave for patients from this city, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson and neighboring places without question as to their faith or nationality. There have been already received six old women, over ninety-two years of age. The home was opened by Bishop Wiggin in November.

Sister Teres Angelin, a sister of ex-Major O'Neill, of Jersey City, was placed in charge, and three other members of the order have since helped her. These nuns were selected with a view to their fitness for the duties they will undertake, and the progress already made shows that they are fully competent to fulfil those duties, a surprising amount of work having been accomplished in preparing the house and caring for the patients. The Rev. Charles Mull, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Ridgewood, is the spiritual director and is laboring earnestly for the success of the charitable enterprise.

The building contains sixteen sleeping apartments, besides large parlors, reception and dining-rooms; all these will be utilized by the Sisters for hospital wards, except the rooms reserved for their own use, for that of the nurses and for a chapel. The basement is spacious and well furnished. There are 127 acres of land attached, with barns and outhouse, and a large and splendid pine grove stands near the house.

No discrimination of any sort is made as to patients. Neither religious belief, race, nationality nor color is taken into account; the only qualification for admission is that the applicant shall be suffering from an incurable malady and will not be welcome nor received elsewhere.

## THE GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

## THE CONDITION OF THE GROWING WHEAT 85-3

## —VALUE OF CURRENT CROPS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The returns of the statistical reporters of the Department of Agriculture for December, duly consolidated, make the average farm value of the current crop of the year as follows: Corn, 42.2 cents per bushel; wheat, 85.3; rye, 77.4; barley, 54.0; oats, 32.2; buckwheat, 37.9; potatoes, 37.1; tobacco, dry-leaf, 14.1 cents a pound; manufacturing and staple products, 7.5 cents; hay, 88.90 a ton. The condition of growing wheat is reported at 85.3 cents.

The price of corn is 2.9 cents per bushel more than the average of ten years from 1880, and only 4.10 of 1 cent less than the average for the decade from 1870. In the States of largest production prices are as follows: Ohio, 41 cents; Indiana, 38; Illinois, 37; Iowa, 30; Missouri, 38; Kansas, 34; Nebraska, 26. The latter state, where corn is cheapest, has reported a higher value only four times in fifteen years. The average value of the whole crop since 1883 has been higher only in 1887 and 1890, when the yield was only about twenty bushels per acre.

The value of the wheat crop is 2.5 cents per bushel higher than the average of ten years from 1880, and has been exceeded only once (in 1888) since 1883. In the States of the Atlantic Coast, and those on the Gulf of Mexico, except Texas, the value is from \$1 to \$1.15; in the Ohio Valley, from \$5 to 90 cents; beyond the Mississippi, from 70 cents in North Dakota to \$1 cents in Florida.

Only one since 1883 has the price of oats been as high as present, 32.2 cents, which is 1.3 cents higher than the average of ten years from 1880. The prices of all cereals have been remarkably sustained, in view of the abundance of production.

The returns showing the condition of the coming crops of winter grain are not generally favorable. On the Atlantic Coast some injury is reported on early areas from the Hessian fly. The season was not suitable for sowing in the South, on account of dry weather, and germination was slow from the same cause. Rains in the late autumn have improved the prospect. In the Western States sowing was late, the seed-bed hard and stony, germination slow and growth feeble, until November, when material improvement was seen in most fields. In some districts the Hessian fly made its appearance, causing some damage. The average of condition of the crop is 85.3.

The condition of rye is a little higher than that of wheat, making an average of 88.8.

The cotton returns of December to the Department of Agriculture relate to average prices on plantations. The complaint of unremunerative values is general, and the declaration frequent that the crop does not return cost of production. A feeling of discouragement pervades the report, and a disposition to re-duce area is expressed. The plantation price, which is the actual rate for cotton is short, and averaged nearly 84 cents. This decline is echoed in the record of exportation, which, averaged in October, a value of 84 cents against 101 cents for October of last year, a deficit of 17 per cent. An almost unexampled season for harvesting is reported.

THE PLAN TO MOVE GRANT'S GRAVE

GENERAL COLLIS TRYING TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF MR. PLUMB'S RESOLUTION.

Washington, Dec. 10.—General Charles H. T. Collis, chairman of the executive committee of the Grant Monument Association, is here, trying to hear of the passage of the resolution introduced by Senator Plumb, of Kansas, looking to the removal of the remains of General Grant to this city. General Collis has interested Senators Plumb, Hiscott, Washburn and others, and finds the sentiment strong in favor of the removal. Senator Plumb says that while he has no intention of specially reflecting upon the people of New York, he introduced the resolution because he believes it expresses the will of the American people.

General Collis, on the other hand, states that \$10,000 has been raised for the tomb, seven-eighths of it having been subscribed by New Yorkers; that \$47,000 has already been expended on the foundations, and that the remains of the dead hero have been permanently located in the position they are to occupy in the mausoleum; that he has no doubt whatever that the entire amount required to complete the tomb will be subscribed within the coming year; and that the structure will be nearly completed before the opening of the World's Fair. In his talk with senators he has asserted that the addition to the association of the names of General Horace Porter, of General Grant's staff, and of James C. Reed, who was private secretary of President Arthur, will receive with universal approbation that this name is to be added to the fund to the family selected and approved the present site; that ought not to be disturbed by annual agitation; and that, moreover, his judicial efforts to change the location of the grave retain subscriptions.

THE STATE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CLOSING SESSION IN OWEKO.

Oweko, Dec. 10 (Special).—The State Dairymen's Association closed its fifteenth annual convention at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after being in session for three days. Wednesday evening's session was devoted to an address by Professor James W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of Canada, on "Some Economics in Dairying," and a few general remarks by ex-Governor Board of Wisconsin. Professor Robertson occupied nearly the whole morning session to-day in answering questions on various dairy matters, and the session closed with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Board of Directors, with power to add to the number if necessary, to take up the duty of the committee shall be to draft plans, make estimates of the amount necessary to make a creditable provision for the dairy products of our State, such money to be expended by direction of the Legislature, and a few general remarks by ex-Governor Board of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to lay such plans before the Legislature, with a view to securing an appropriation for placing prominently a great interest of our State at the forthcoming Columbian Exposition.

Whereas, it is a fact that there is an improved condition in the minds of English buyers in the butter of New York State and an enhanced demand for it; therefore, be it resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it will be to make inquiry into the present mode of getting dairy products to foreign markets, and make efforts to obtain of steamship and other transpor-

tion companies better needed facilities for carrying in better condition and in the most expeditious time, that our butter especially may be placed upon the foreign market in the best possible condition, thereby increasing more largely our export trade at such times when a large surplus is crowded upon our markets; also to ascertain if some better system of marketing and disposing of our products cannot be inaugurated by grading the product and by securing more uniformity in the packages. The committee is to make a report of the information obtained at the next annual meeting.

A third resolution recommended that a memorial be raised in honor of Colonel F. D. Curtis, and the fourth and last was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the New-York State Dairymen's Association, petition Congress to enact immediately a bill similar to the Hisecock bill (Senate bill No. 3,911) introduced in the last Congress, for the purpose of amending the provisions of the laws relating to dairies in the States so that they may be enforced against the interests of such originators—made known to us from other States.

The afternoon session was taken up with an address by D. P. Witmer on "Winter Dairying" and a paper by J. H. Baker, of Aurelius, on "The Dairy Cow."

## THE COURTS.

## HE USED TO TALK TO A BUST.

Felix McClosky, who was for some time the partner of John Anderson, the old tobacco merchant, was the only witness yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Laura V. Appleton to recover a fifth interest in the land occupied by the Plaza Hotel. McClosky was a witness at the two trials in which Mary Mand Watson, a grand-daughter of Anderson, sued for a fifth interest in the same property. He has been on the witness stand two days now. He told how Anderson used to talk with a bus of Garfield while it was in his house at Tarrytown, and of all the talk and gossip of the universal Republic, composed of all the countries of Europe. His testimony yesterday was almost identical with that given on the former trials. The case will be continued on Monday.

MR. BEDLOW'S WILL SUSTAINED.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday admitted to probate the will of Alfred Bedlow, after a contest which has lasted several days. The decision of the Surrogate was announced from the bench immediately after the testimony was all in and the counsel had summed up. Mr. Bedlow left the bulk of his estate to his wife, Miss Sarah A. Stillwell, with whom he boarded for some time before his death. His wife and three children were mentioned in the will for \$1 each. C. C. Keeler, the lawyer who drew up Mr. Bedlow's will, was the only witness yesterday. He testified that Mr. Bedlow's entire property had been bequeathed to him, and his wife had given him a power of attorney to act for her. The Judge then announced that the will was admitted to probate.

INTERESTED IN KINDERGARTEN WORK.

A monthly meeting of the New-York Kindergarten Association was held yesterday afternoon in the library of Columbia College. Over 200 people were present. Richard Watson Gilder, the president, occupied the chair. Mr. Gilder made a short speech in which he said that ninety new members had been added to the roll since the last meeting. Miss Angelina Brooks, a member of the executive committee, then spoke. She said there were 40,000 children in New-York at the age of four years—the children who attended kindergartens—for which the Board of Education provided twenty kindergarten schools. Hardly enough, she thought, for the number of children. She advised the trustees to increase the kindergartens, both existing and new. The Rev. Dr. G. Wylie and the Rev. S. S. Scott, the trustees, were in full agreement. The association is doing excellent work and the members feel much encouraged by the interest felt in their labors.

THEY WANT A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order requiring George A. Loring to furnish a bill of particulars in his suit for \$300,000 against the New-York Produce Exchange. Loring alleged that in 1880 the Exchange agreed that he should become a member and become a weigher of track grain and feed, and that he should retain the appointment so long as he continued to be a member of the Exchange and gave no reasonable cause for revoking the same. The present officers of the Exchange deny that they can find any record of the old officers can tell them anything about it. They also want to know whether or not it is in writing. For these reasons they secured the order for the bill of particulars.

THIS MARRIAGE WAS A FAILURE.

Alexander Petrucci, of No. 174 Clinton-st., the alleged heir to \$10,000,000, whose affairs and whose marriage with the pretty Hebrew, Sarah Granitzer last September received considerable notice at the time, wa served yesterday with papers in an action for absolute divorce, brought by his wife in the Court of Common Pleas through her counsel, A. H. Sarasohn, of No. 185 East Broadway. The petitioner charges infidelity as the grounds for divorce. The other side, with European lawyers, had entered a plea of not guilty. The court adjourned the trial until January 10.

THE MARKETS

BUT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY WATKINSON LYNN—Nos. 1 to 17, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Smith, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre—Nos. 1 to 4.

Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Martine, and Assistant District Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive.

EMPEROR MENELIK OF ETHIOPIA.

A PRACTICAL AND ENLIGHTENED RULER—HIS HANDICRAFTS.

Count Pietro Antonelli, a member of the Italian Parliament, who has spent several years in Ethiopia and has been sent many times as Italian Ambassador to Emperor Menelik, has given an interesting account of that monarch in a recent issue of the "Riforma" of Rome. "Menelik," says the Count, "who was married to the Princess Taftu in 1883, is now forty-eight years old. He is a man of medium height and powerful body, with dark-brown skin and coarse, although not irregular, features. He is not naturally cruel, and the signing of death-warrants often makes him sorrowful and reflective. He understands his people and is able to gain their love and rule them wisely. Although he now bears the title of Emperor of Ethiopia, commands an army of 130,000 men with 60,000 guns, and displays at times Oriental splendor, he is not inclined to subject himself to physical labor. He saws wood, makes house-models, and superintends the construction of buildings. A short time ago a terrible disease carried away many of the oxen, and Menelik and his courtiers used rates and spades in order to prepare the fields for the reception of the seed. He worked also three months as a stone mason on a church which he ordered built not long ago. He understands the main facts about railroads and steamships, and the principles of telegraphy. He would gladly acquaint his people with the technicalities in science and the arts, but his advisers will not consent to it."

"Since the early eighties," adds the Count, "Menelik has kept up his connection with Ethiopia. In the interval of his stay in the land of experienced transients he dispensed with the services of an interpreter, and well understood the art of prolonging the discussion until he has reached a decision. One who has to carry on business with him must be observant and attentive. The Emperor takes great interest in European newspapers. He is fond of reading with Europeans, and is eager to increase his knowledge of Europe. He always receives European使节, and is fond of talking with them. He keeps up his connection with Ethiopia. In the interval of his stay in the land of experienced transients he dispenses with the services of an interpreter, and well understands the art of prolonging the discussion until he has reached a decision. One who has to carry on business with him must be observant and attentive. The Emperor takes great interest in European newspapers. 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